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U.S. Forest service, North Pacific region
General requests
To J.S. CSPO

F7629WVV



WHITMAN

NATIONAL FOREST

Also
add
Cato
Add



F-356355

Anthony Lake is a favorite recreation spot on this forest. Gunsight Peak rises in the background.

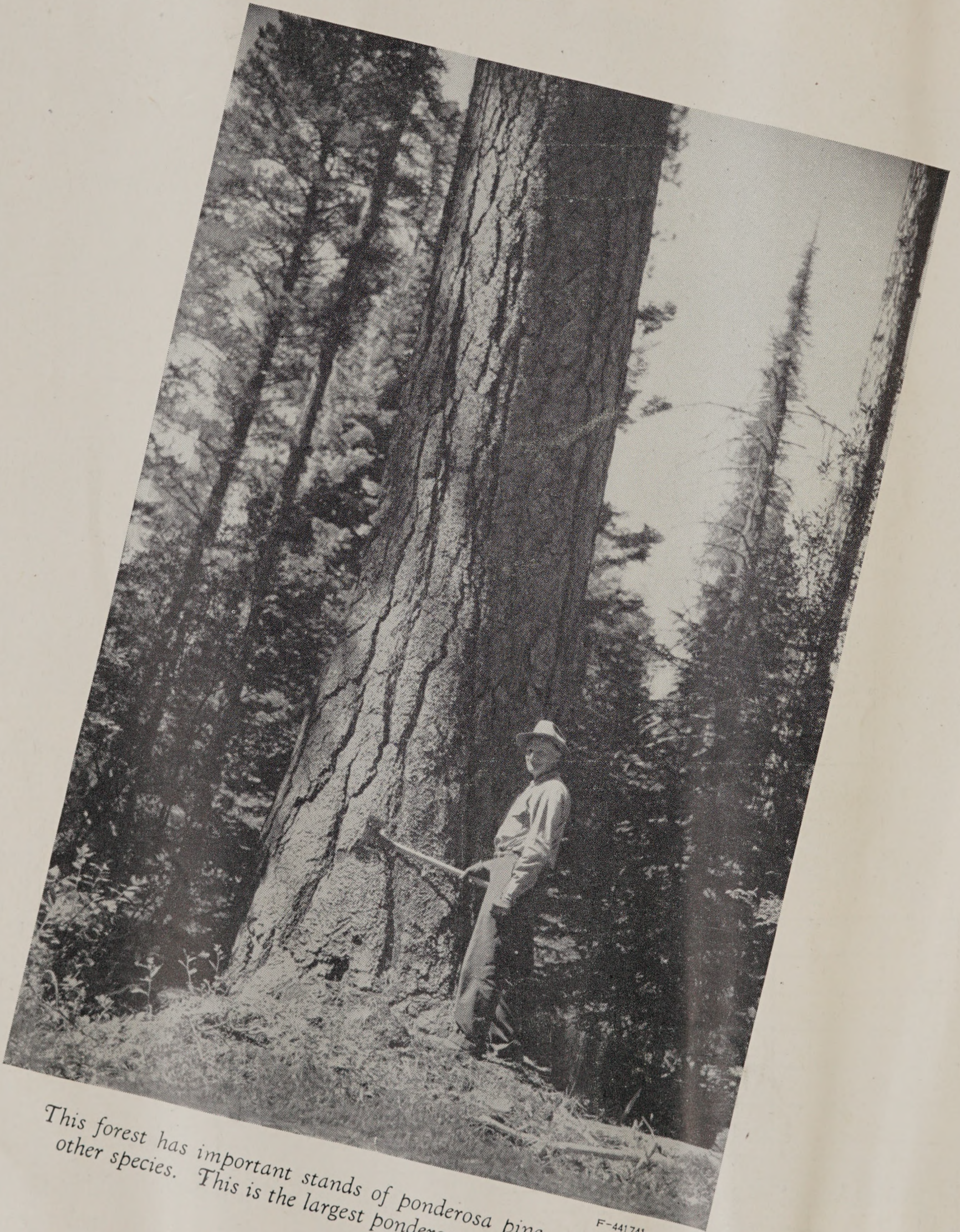
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

DEC 29 1947

North Pacific Region

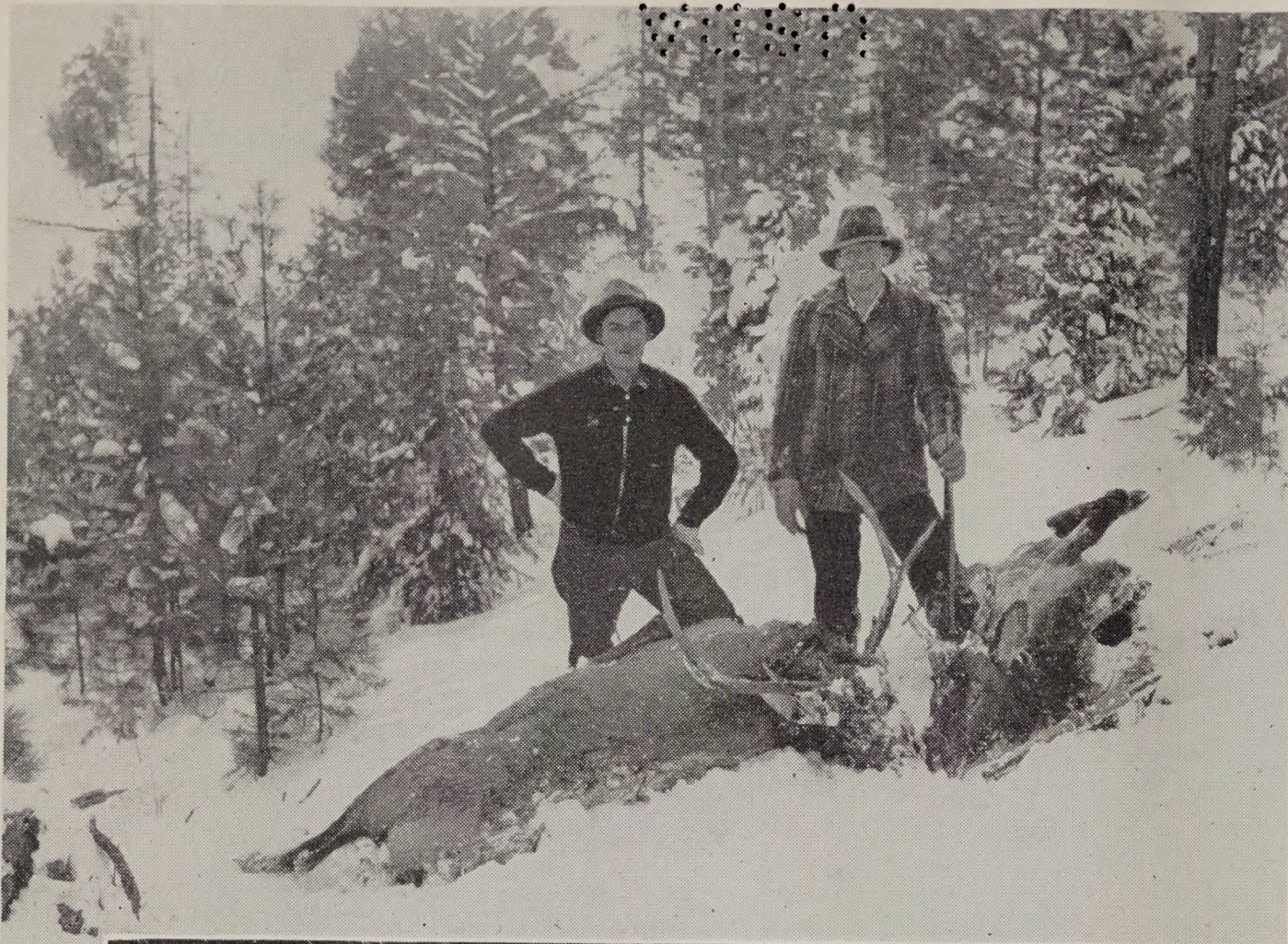


Issued, 1947



F-441741

This forest has important stands of ponderosa pine, as well as other species. This is the largest ponderosa pine on the forest.



F-412356

Deer and elk hunting furnish meat and recreation for many forest visitors.



F-385197

Many pleasant hours of recreational freedom may be spent in Whitman Forest camps.

WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST was named in honor of one of the outstanding characters of the early Oregon country, Dr. Marcus Whitman, explorer and pioneer missionary, who was killed by the Indians in 1847.

The Whitman is one of the most important grazing forests in Oregon; and it is famous with sportsmen for its herds of mule deer and elk. Fishing is good, and there are many popular recreation spots. More and more people are enjoying winter sports within its boundaries. Its stand of ponderosa pine and other species is contributing to the Nation's lumber supply. The forested mountain slopes, protecting stream flow, provide valuable water for hydroelectric power, irrigation, and city use. These are the many forest resources whose values are best realized.

Stockmen adjacent to the Whitman obtain summer range for 12,600 cattle and 62,000 sheep. The range is under management to protect it from abuse through overgrazing, and the needs of big game animals are considered along with the domestic stock in making grazing-use plans. Many miles of drift and control fences, as well as corrals, cabins, salt troughs, water developments, and other range improvements have been constructed. Both the Government and the stockmen have contributed money for these improvements.

This forest has a timber stand of approximately 4 billion board feet, of which about 70 percent is at present commercially valuable. The annual cut of timber from the forest at present is some 60 million board feet. All timber is harvested selectively under Government supervision; the annual allowable cut is held within the productive capacity of the forest so that the yield can be sustained. Under this system, the forest contributes its share to human welfare and community stability and will continue to do so throughout the years to come. Stumpage only is sold under competitive bids to loggers and lumbermen, title to the land remaining with the Federal Government.

Of the amount received from the sale of timber, grazing fees, and other forest uses, 25 percent is given to the counties in which the forest is located, to be used for roads and schools. An additional 10 percent is made available to the Forest Service for roads and trails within the region.

Several power plants are located on streams flowing from the forest. These plants furnish light and power for cities and towns adjacent to the forest, as well as for operating sawmill and mining plants. The municipal watersheds for Baker, LaGrande, and several smaller towns receive special consideration. Water from the many streams is used for irrigation in adja-

cent valleys. Its value, independent of all other forest resources, is an important contribution to the existence and prosperity of nearby communities.

In addition to these intensive uses of the forest there are many delightful spots for summer outings and camping. Certain areas that are best suited for recreation have been set aside for this purpose. The most popular of these is the Anthony Lakes region, where both summer and winter sports are enjoyed. Grande Ronde, Mud, Black, Anthony, Van Patten, and Crawfish Lakes all are within a short distance of each other, and fishing usually is good. There are beautiful mountain meadows which furnish excellent horse feed. Attractive camping places have been prepared, and summer home, club, and resort sites have been platted as a part of recreation planning.

The Eagle Cap wilderness area, consisting of over 200,000 acres of granite peaks, crystal clear streams, and alpine lakes in a setting of green forests and mountain meadows, invites those who prefer to rough it in the back country. The wilderness area lies within the Whitman and Wallowa National Forests. It can be traversed only by foot or on horseback. Guides and horses can be obtained at several places within and adjacent to these national forests.

Game animals include elk, mule deer, and black and brown bear. Fur-bearing beaver, fox, martin, mink, badger, ermine, and raccoon also are found here.

The Forest Service administers all of these forest resources for the public welfare—for "the greatest good to the greatest number."

The "public enemy No. 1" of all forest values is fire. Too many fires are caused by man. Smokers' fires, campfires, hunters' warming fires, brush-burning fires—these head the list.

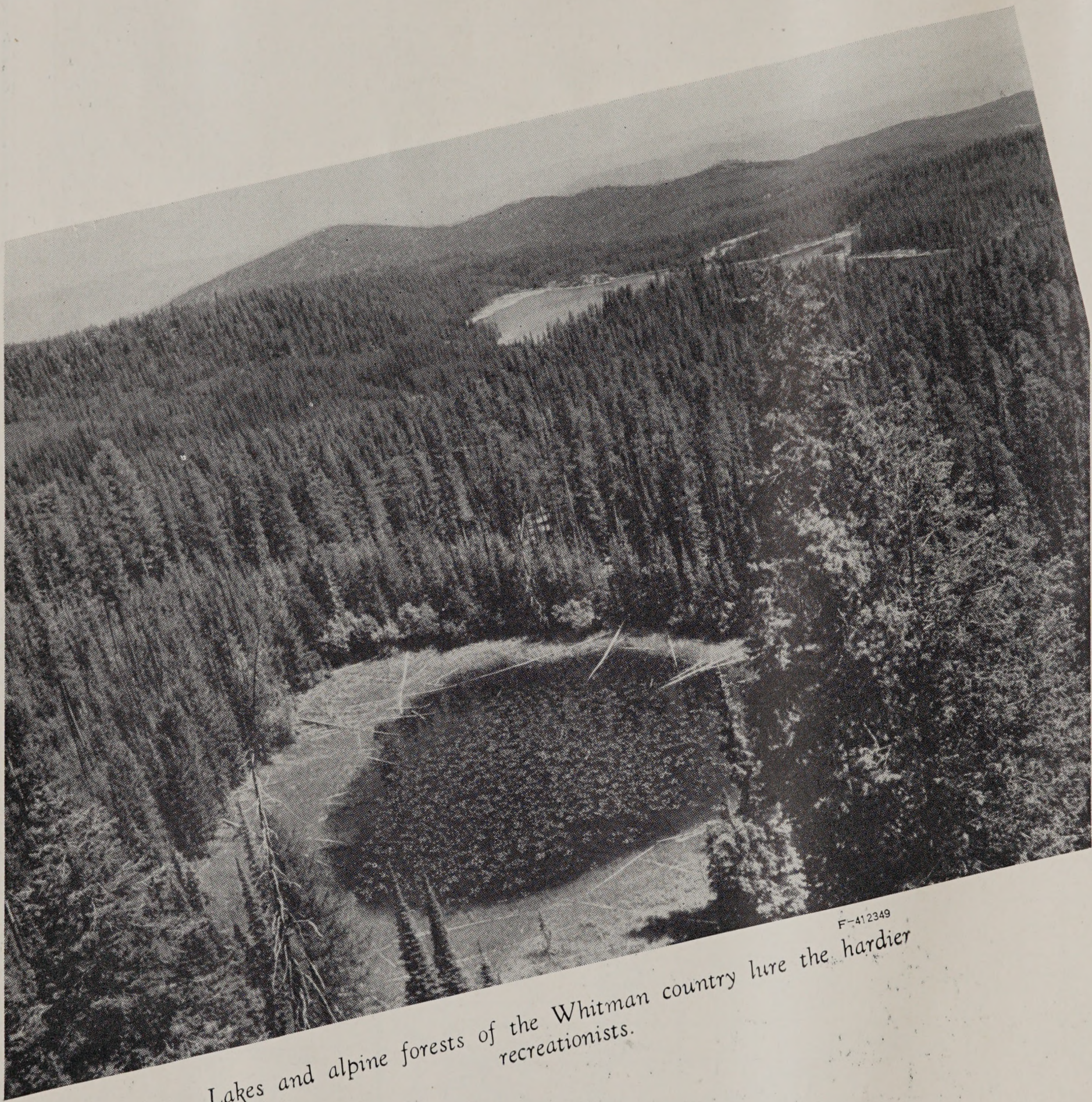
To be sure that warming fires or campfires are built in safe places, and put dead out with plenty of water; to smoke only while stopping, and never while traveling on forest land during a danger period; to use the ash tray, and be sure that all matches and smoking material are cold; to start brush, clearing, or slashing fires only when it is safe to do so, under competent advice, and within the law—these are some of the elements of forest fire prevention which should be practiced by all who enter the forests.

The foresters of the Whitman National Forest ask your help in preventing fires and in protecting your forest heritage. In return they will be glad to help you use and enjoy this forest. You will find the Forest Supervisor at Baker, Oreg.; and District Rangers at Baker, North Powder, LaGrande, Bates, Unity, Halfway, and Union, Oreg. Get acquainted with them. They are good men to know.



F-433565

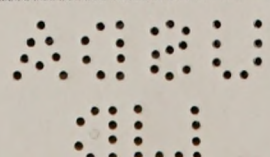
Harvesting the timber crop provides lumber for homes and other structures. Mature trees are selected for cutting, and young, vigorous trees and seedlings are left for continuous production of future crops.



Lakes and alpine forests of the Whitman country lure the hardier recreationists.

F-412349

Your Forest



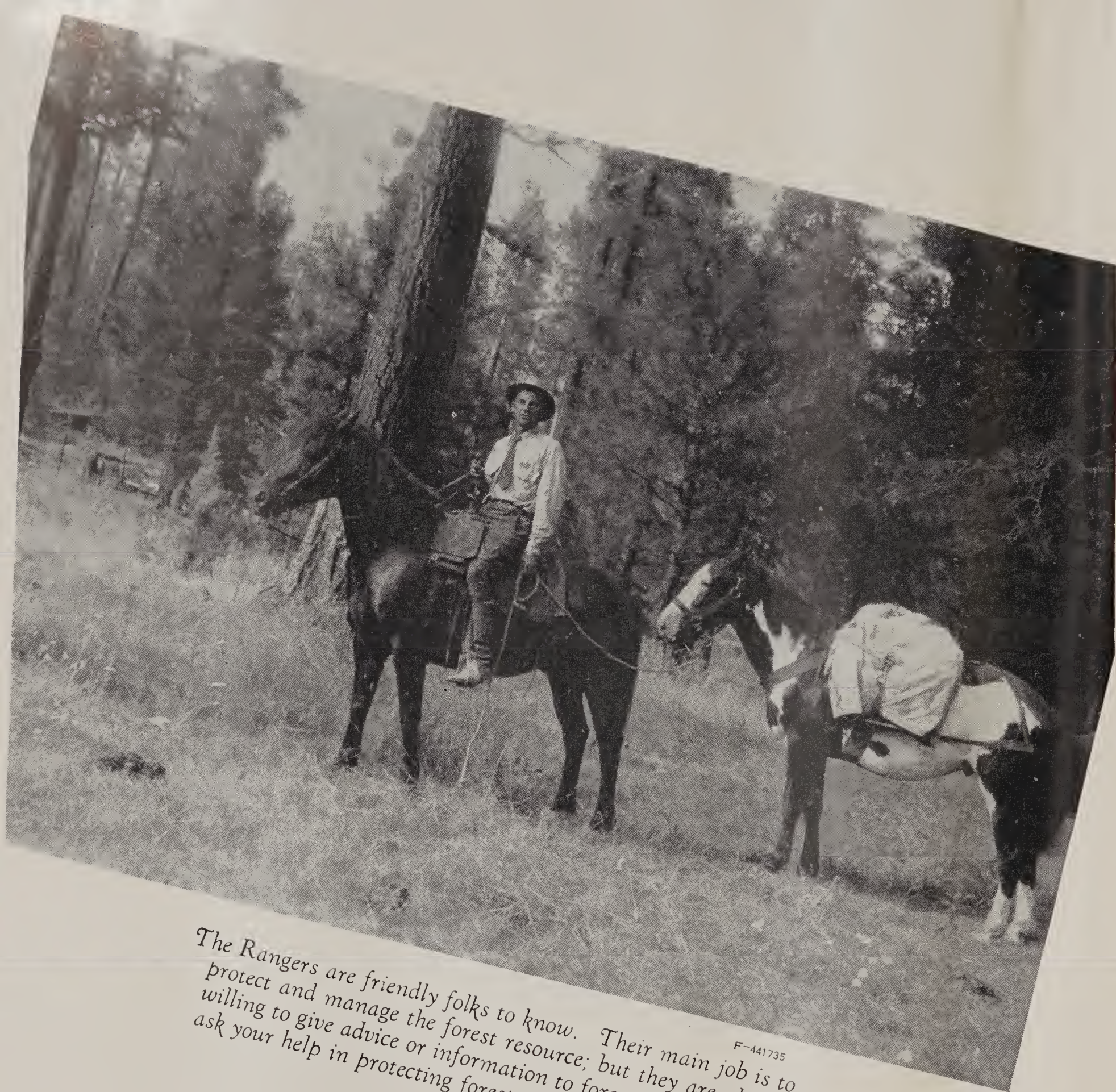


F- 441 740

Ever on the alert for the first wisp of smoke that signals another potential forest fire, the lookouts are the eyes of the protection forces.

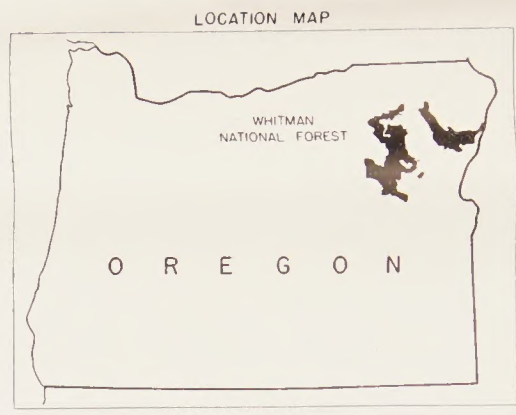
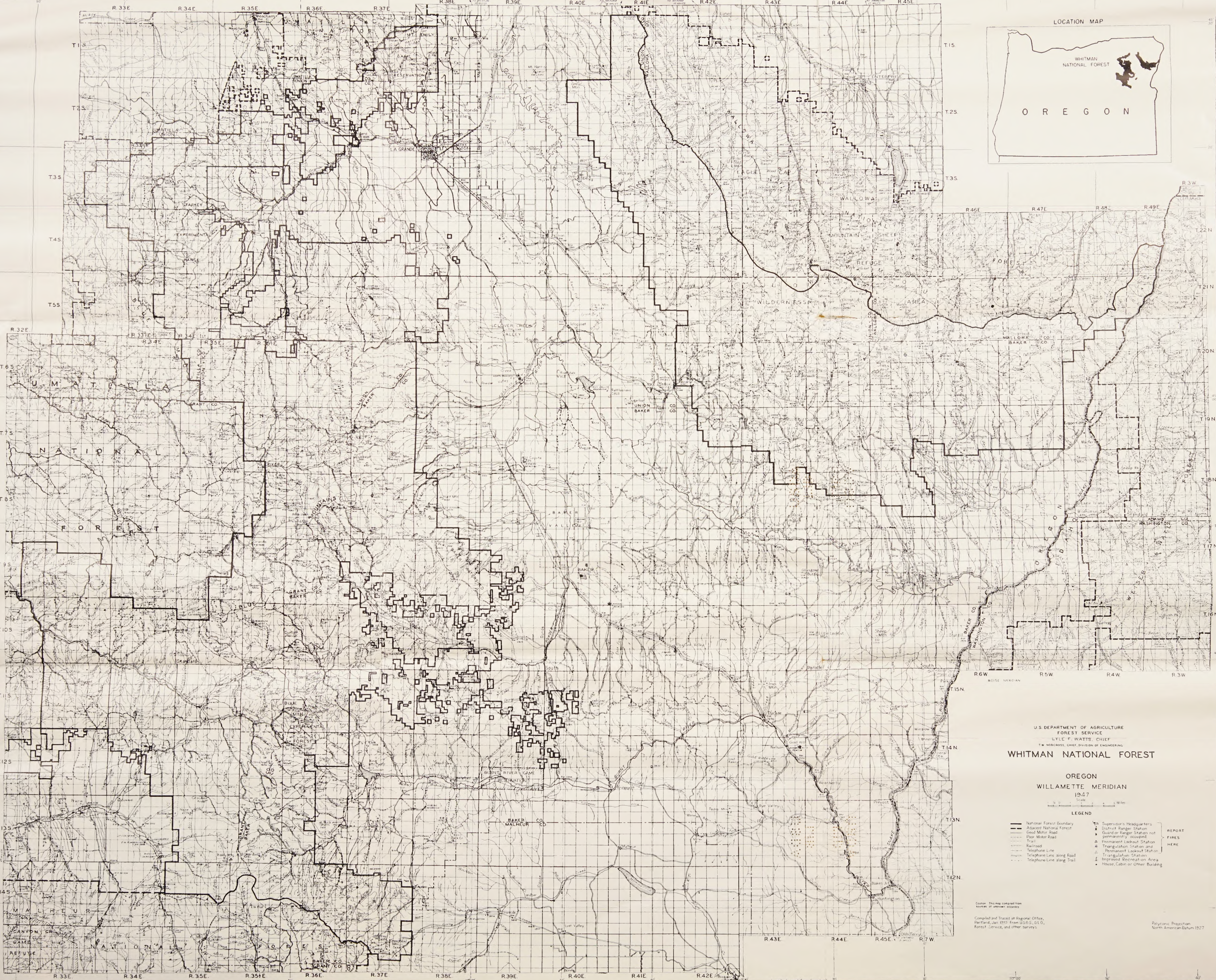
s Are Worth





F-441735
The Rangers are friendly folks to know. Their main job is to protect and manage the forest resource; but they are always willing to give advice or information to forest visitors. They ask your help in protecting forest resources from fire.

Protecting



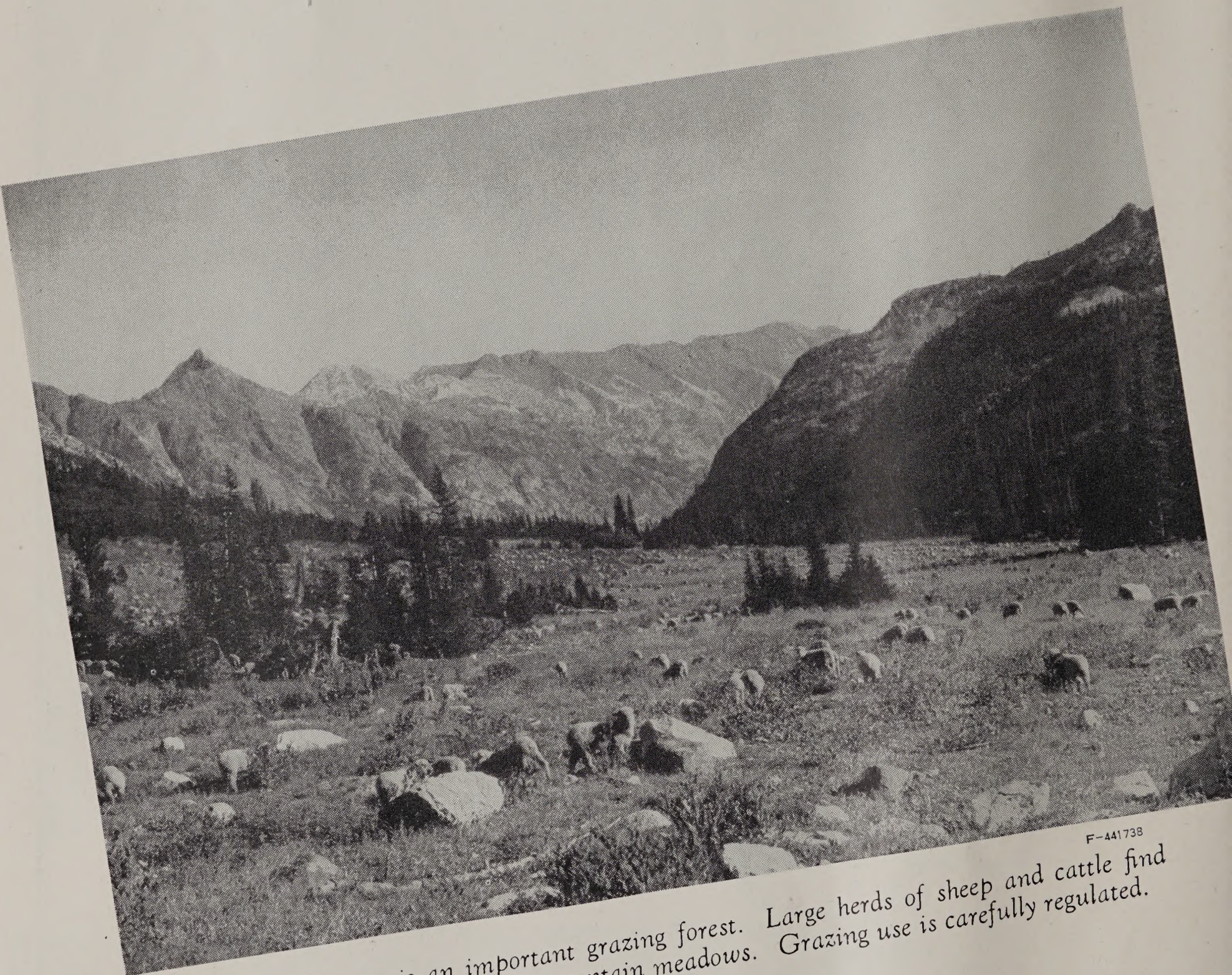
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
LYLE F. WATTS, CHIEF
T. W. NORCROSS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
WHITMAN NATIONAL FOREST

OREGON
WILLAMETTE MERIDIAN
1947

- LEGEND**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| — National Forest Boundary | • Supervisor's Headquarters |
| - - - Adjacent National Forest | • District Ranger Station |
| — Cold Motor Road | • Guard or Ranger Station not permanently occupied |
| — Poor Motor Road | • Permanent Lookout Station |
| — Trail | • Triangulation Station |
| — Railroad | • Permanent Lookout Station |
| — Telephone Line | • Triangulation Station |
| — Telephone Line along Road | • Improved Recreation Area |
| — Telephone Line along Trail | • House, Cabin or Other Building |

Source: This map compares from
Survey of 1947-48
Compiled and Traced at Regional Office,
Portland, Jan 1947 from U.S.G.S. 1:50,000,
Forest Service, and other surveys.
Polyconic Projection
North American Datum 1927

648392



The Whitman is an important grazing forest. Large herds of sheep and cattle find summer forage in its high mountain meadows. Grazing use is carefully regulated.

F-441738

